MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

18 JANUARY 1982

Israel

State on Peace Treaty -- According to Jerusalem radio, the prime minister's office stated that Cabinet policy, as endorsed by the Knesset, is to fulfill the obligations of the peace treaty with Egypt to the letter, that this policy will be carried out and that the facilities in the Yamit District will be dismantled and taken to Israel.

Sharon Speech -- ITIM carried the text of a speech delivered by Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon to Herut activists in Tel Aviv in which he said that "under no circumstances" will Israel allow the establishment of a "second" Palestinian state in Samaria, Judaea and Gaza, beyond the one already existing in Jordan. Sharon said this policy is not only anchored in resolutions and reinforced in messages by the prime minister "appended" to the agreements with Egypt, but it is guaranteed by the "most important" move which could have been made, Jewish settlement activity. Sharon said in the same speech that Israel "openly" moved troops to the Golan Heights to show that it will not allow its northern settlements to be forced to conduct their lives underground. Sharon added that the "terrorists" must be driven away from the border, particularly since they have apparently doubled their strength since last year. He claimed that 1700 terrorists from all over the world trained in Lebanon last year with financial aid from Saudi Arabia, the Soviet Union, Syria and Libya, and added that it is in U.S. interest to establish a government in Lebanon that would be the second Arab country to make peace with Israel. Sharon also mentioned a proposal by Israel during the Haig visit that the two countries cooperate in assisting Africa to produce food, with Israel supplying the expertise and equipment and the United States the financing.

AFP cited an interview with the French weekly LE POINT in which Foreign Minister Shamir said the Saudis are trying to convince Europe and the United States that their position toward Israel has changed significantly while telling Arab leaders that they have not changed their basic position. Shamir concluded that the Fahd plan is "just a diplomatic tool" against Israel. Reporting on the same interview, Jerusalem radio in Arabic said Shamir declared that the application of Israeli law to the West Bank and Gaza is "completely ruled out" since Israel pledged at Camp David to grant self-rule to the populations of these two areas. According to the radio, Shamir reiterated that Israel is ready to negotiate with Syria without preconditions. He stated that although Israel is willing to continue the autonomy talks, the problem of Palestinian Arabs must be solved in Jordan, which constitutes "the Palestinian Arab state." Shamir also asserted that there can be no negotiations on sovereignty over Jerusalem, which will remain Israel's capital forever. According to the radio, Shamir said Israel paid a heavy price in withdrawing from the Sinai and wants to make sure that its complete withdrawal will indeed result in genuine peace after 25 April, a period which will constitute the "real test" for the peace process.

Egypt

Sharon Visit -- Jerusalem television reported that Israeli Defense Minister Sharon arrived in Cairo on the evening of 17 January at the head of a Foreign and Defense Ministries delegation to participate in a meeting of the Supreme Israeli-Egyptian committee on normalization affairs.

Jerusalem radio reported that Sharon met first with the Egyptian foreign and defense ministers. Sharon told Jerusalem radio that he proposed to Egypt's Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali that evacuation of Israeli equipment from the Yamit District be postponed until after the area is returned to Egypt. Sharon also told the radio that he would raise an "unambiguous demand" on behalf of Israel that an Multinational Force and Observers unit be permanently stationed on the island of Tiran.

The radio reported that Egypt rejected a proposal that Sharon visit Al-'Alamayn in the western desert because Libya might interpret such a trip as Egyptian-Israeli cooperation against it.

'Ali on Sinai, Tiran -- In an interview reported by MENA Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Egyptian Foreign Minister, said that the Israeli withdrawal from Sinai is not connected to "any conditions" and that Egypt is committed "only" to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. 'Ali pointed out that Tiran and Sanafir are subject to the peace treaty provisions regarding zone G, in which a civil police force will be stationed. He added that arrangements concerning Tiran Strait are subject to the "checking" of the UN forces or the MFO as stated in the treaty.

Abu Ghazalah Interview -- AFP cited an interview published in the weekly MAY in which Minister of Defense 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah stated that Egypt will not participate in a U.S.-sponsored Rapid Deployment Force nor sign a strategic agreement with the United States to cooperate in resisting Soviet moves. The minister explained that there is no reason for Egypt to enter into conflict with the Soviet Union or any other country. He did, however, leave open the possibility of joint maneuvers with the United States if they "are useful to our armed forces." AFP quoted Abu Ghazala's statement that Egypt has not "covetous desires" or aggressive intentions toward Libya and that there are no Egyptian military concentrations on the Libyan border, "only border guards." He expressed his hope that there would be no Soviet-Libyan alliance but added that if there is one directed against Egypt, it will be a "mistake," and if there is one directed against another country, it would not "concern" Egypt. He also said a Soviet-Syrian strategic alliance would only "destabilize and poison" the situation in the region. The minister stated that his country wants to buy French Mirage-2000 fighters and U.S. Hawkeye early warning planes and F-16 fighter-bombers because the balance of forces in the area has been "disrupted."

According to a MENA report on the same interview, Abu Ghazala stressed that it is necessary for the Red Sea to become "an Arab lake" and that the Arabs need a naval and air force capable of providing security for such a lake.

Muhyi ad-Din Interview -- The 15 January Israeli YEDI'OT AHARONOT carried an interview with Egyptian Prime Minister Ahmad Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din in which he stated that if a proposal is raised to convene the Geneva conference and Israel objects, Egypt will "honor your positions and follow in your footsteps." Muhyi ad-Din also stated that the severance of relations between Egypt and other Arab countries and "perhaps even" As-Sadat's murder were a "dear price" paid by Egypt for the peace treaty with Israel. He concluded his interview by saying that no Arab country can demand that Egypt change the state of its relations with Israel, whether now or in the future.

Syria

Khaddam Visit to Moscow -- Syria and the Soviet Union have pledged to strengthen military cooperation following talks between Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko in Moscow 14-15 January. In a joint communique issued following Khaddam's visit, the text of which was broadcast by Damascus television on 16 January, the two sides also strongly condemned Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights and viewed the U.S.-Israeli strategic agreement as a "dangerous act" whose implications went beyond the Middle East. The communique reiterated Soviet and Syrian opposition to the Camp David accords and their calls for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories and for the formation of an independent Palestinian state. The two sides also pledged to continue political consultations within the framework of the friendship treaty.

According to Damascus radio, Khaddam briefed President Hafiz al-Asad immediately upon his return to Damascus and in a press statement the Syrian Foreign Minister said that Syria and the Soviet Union were in "complete agreement" on all topics discussed during the talks.

Missiles To Stay in Lebanon -- The SAUDI PRESS AGENCY reported that in a 17 January interview with the Saudi newspaper AL-JAZIRAH, Defense Minister Maj Gen Mustafa Talas said that Syrian ground-to-air missiles will remain in Lebanon so long as Israeli "aggression" continues in the area.

Lebanon

Beirut radio reported that President Ilyas Sarkis, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and other high-ranking Lebanese officials held talks with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on President Hafiz al-Asad's recent Gulf tour and on the Arab Followup Committee meeting scheduled for Beirut. Prime Minister al-Wazzan told reporters after the talks that the followup meeting had been postponed until 1 March because of heavy commitments by the Saudi and Kuwaiti foreign ministers. He also said the "Miniauthority" group of states set up to formulate a joint Arab strategy for southern Lebanon is to consist of Lebanon, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the PLO, Jordan and Iraq.

Jordan

King Husayn and a high-level delegation returned to Amman from Baghdad on 17 January following a 30-hour visit to Iraq and talks with President Saddam Husayn. According to Amman radio, the two sides held "intensive talks" on the current situation in the region and joint cooperation between the two countries. INA was more specific about the talks, saying that the two leaders discussed Iraq's war with Iran and Arab efforts against Israel.

Iranian Relations With USSR

Both Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi and Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani commented on U.S. newspaper reports on Iran's purchase of Soviet arms. In remarks to IRNA, Musavi said that Iran does not attach any value to such "groundless lies," which follow the rumor of arms purchases from the Zionist regime, but noted that it would end the war with Iraq sooner if it had more and better weapons, adding that it will not give in to blackmail by foreigners for needed arms. Interviewed by Tehran radio after a meeting of the Supreme Defense Council, Hashemi-Rafsanjani termed these reports part and parcel of Western governments' efforts to prepare public opinion for their plans. He noted that neither now nor in the past has there been a flood of Soviet arms into Iran and that Iran has "considerable weapons," a small quantity of them Russian weapons purchased during the shah's reign. After stating that Iran has not obtained any new weapons from any source, Hashemi-Rafsanjani said his country does get some ammunition from Western and Eastern sources, mainly from small countries or free markets, and that apart from this Iran has no other link with the Russians. However, he went on to say that unlike the West, the USSR does not create any trouble for Iran and "we may have increased the quantity of materials we used to receive from them. We do make use of Soviet routes to a great extent in order to import some of our materials from the West."

IRNA reported that Deputy Foreign Minister Ahmad Azizi and Soviet Ambassador to Iran Vinogradov held a 2-hour meeting in the former's office. In response to the envoy's warning about increasing U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, Azizi stressed the need to disarm the United States of any pretexts for expansion of its military and political influence in the region and reiterated Iran's policy of not interfering in the internal affairs of other countries and of not providing such pretexts, adding that "we expect you and all others to follow the same policy."

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Military Situation -- In the Gulf war, Tehran radio reported that Iranian forces captured 80 sq kms of territory south of the Neysan and Karkheh Rivers. The radio also reported continued shelling along the other battlefronts, with Iranian artillery inflicting personnel and material losses on the Iraqis. In another development, IRNA reported that the commander of the Iranian Navy, Captain Afzali, strongly denied Iraqi allegations the northern parts of the Persian Gulf up to the Khur Musa Canal were mined.

For its part the Iraqi General Command, in communiques broadcast by INA, said its forces continued to inflict losses on Iranian troops and its air force hit targets in southern Iran. Citing an official Iraqi spokesman, INA also reported that Iraq proposed to make arrangements to permit Iraqi and Iranian POW's to be visited by their families. The spokesman described the visits, to be supervised by an international organization, as a humanitarian gesture to the families of both sides.

Mediation Rejection, Denials -- Rhetorically asking who requested the Damascus rulers to play the role of mediator and terming "really strange and extremely surprising" Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam's announcement during his recent tour of Persian Gulf countries that Syria has ceased to play that role, an article in the Baghdad newspaper ATH-THAWRAH reported by INA stressed that Iraq has not agreed and will not agree to any mediation in which the Syrian regime directly or indirectly takes part and has never seen what role could be played by this deviant regime that runs after the mirage of capitulatory U.S. solutions. AFP reported that an Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman denied a Turkish newspaper report that the Iranian industry minister has welcomed Turkey's mediation in the Gulf war. Citing the ministry spokesman, Tehran radio said that the minister strongly rebutted this rumor and that such reports are given prominence by imperialist news agencies to weaken the morale of Iran's combatants. Questioned by Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM on whether there is a Kuwaiti-Syrian-Palestinian mediation effort to end the war, Palestine National Council Vice Chairman and Fatah Central Committee member Salim az-Za'nun responded that there is none per se and that Yasir 'Arafat has emphasized to UN envoy Olof Palme that he continue to mediate.

Sudan

Although Tripoli radio reported that President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri had been shot in Khartoum on 15 January during a series of disturbances in the city, Omdurman radio said the Sudanese leader addressed a meeting of high-level officials on 17 January. Cairo radio earlier reported that a spokesman for Sudan's presidential palace had denied the Libyan allegations, calling them "a vicious attempt to create tension in Sudan."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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QADER ADDRESSES SENIOR OFFICERS AT CEREMONY

LD161008 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1730 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Diplomas were awarded to graduates of the DRA Armed Force's senior officers course yesterday by Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, acting minister of national defense.

The ceremony began with the playing of the DRA national anthem. After a comprehensive report about the activities of the senior officers course during the past academic year was read by the political director of the senior officers course, Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader spoke on the subject of the meeting and drew the attention of the heroic officers of our army to the formidable responsibilities and duties alloted to them by the DRA Armed Forces. He reiterated that the brave officers of our heroic army should defend heroically the gains of the glorious April Revolution for peace and security in our beloved country.

MILITARY LEADERS ADDRESSED BY POLITBURO MEMBERS

LD171018 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] A meeting of the political leadership of the DRA Armed Forces began today in the conference hall of the Ministry of Nati nal Defense, attended by Politburo members, PDPA Central Committee members, commanders and political heads of the units and companies of the DRA Armed Forces.

Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee; and Dr Najibollah, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo spoke at this important meeting. First they conveyed best wishes from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and Chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, to those attending the meeting and spoke comprehensively about solidarity and unity in the party ranks in the armed forces for the acceleration and further enhancement of political and battle preparations to eliminate and crush the counterrevolutionaries and make life peaceful for the country's toilers.

They also recalled with respect and [word indistinct] the heroism and self-sacrifice of the courageous personnel of the armed forces who, out of respect for themselves, their homeland and the people of the country, have sacrificed their dear lives, shedding their pure blood in defense of the objective and gains of the revolution. Once again they showed to the leadership of the armed forces their mission and (?crucial) historic duty for the construction of a prosperous society.

Maj Gen 'Abdol Qader, acting minister of national defense, also spoke at this meeting about militancy, order and discipline, and the mobilization of all the armed forces' power to safeguard of the gains of the revolution. He recalled with satisfaction the self-sacrifice and the courageous resistance of the brave sons of the homeland who are fighting relentlessly and unflinchingly in the ranks of the armed forces against the counterrevolutionaries. He gave assurances to the PDPA Central Committee Politburo that the duties alloted to the armed forces have either been accomplished or will be in the best manner.

Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy, minister of the interior, also spoke at this meeting about the strength and consolidation of the country's sarandoy force and the consolidation of the government's authority. He referred to the further joint effort of the armed forces and sarandoy to eliminate rebels, these traitors to the homeland.

A number of commanders and political heads also spoke at this meeting about their duties and responsibilities.

A message of assurance from the DRA Armed Forces addressed to the PDPA Central Committee was read at the end of the meeting in which mention was made of the earnest belief of the armed forces personnel in the revolution and struggle against the enemies, and of the unity and all-round solidarity of the personnel to safeguard of the gains of the revolution, the country's independence and national sovereignty [words indistinct].

The meeting ended with the playing of the national anthem in an atmosphere of full confidence and a high spirit of solidarity.

KABUL REPORTS ON DYOA CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

LD151730 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1430 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The Third Plenum of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA] Central Committee opened this morning at a ceremony at the Amani school hall with the playing of the international youth anthem.

Nur Ahmad Nur, a member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and the Secretariat, conveyed the greetings and good wishes of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, to the plenum participants. Describing the activities and work of the DYOA, he said: Your plenum has been convened at a time when our proud party is getting ready for a great historic event, the convening of the all-PDPA conference. The role of this conference is important from the point of view that the conference will lay before us new tasks and will maintain the unity and solidarity of the people around the PDPA.

Touching upon the activities of the DYOA in the ranks of the youth, Nur Ahmad Nur added: The all-round assistance and attention of the party with the DYOA must improve work and activity in all aspects. You must outline the [word indistinct] of work with students and pupils, who constitute the aware segment of the youths in our country, at your plenum. You know of the need to (?involve) and coordinate the organization with them. Your workplan, which is concerned with involving the students and pupils, is (?very important). However, its greatest value lies in its implementation. All democratic organizations and committees of the DYOA must put all their effort into the implementation of this plan and take advantage of every opportunity.

Commenting on a series of topics on political and social work with children and juveniles, Nur Ahmad Nur said: Political and social work greatly influences the strength of the DYOA -- the strength and effectiveness of which should be given attention. It is necessary that the PDPA aims and the character of the revolution should be revealed to the youth. The aspirations of the party must be broadly implemented. The true face and character of the counterrevolutionary forces and the intrigues of reaction and imperialism must be exposed among the youth. In order to do this, first we must look at our methods of work and make use of the very best methods. Extensive publicity will be beneficial for the further effectiveness of work and, therefore, we must set up numerous publicity brigades.

Nur Ahmad Nur added: Attention must be paid to the DRAFSH-E JAWANNAN [a newspaper for youths published in Kabul] for extensive propaganda work. In addition, the system of distribution for the DRAFSH-E JAWANNAN must be improved so that hundreds of thousands of youths can easily obtain it.

The DRAFSH-E JAWANNAN must be transformed into a primary source for the youth political training book. It would be better to explain and determine the [words indistinct] of the DRAFSH-E JAWANNAN at the DYOA meetings with the participation of civilian and military youth.

Nur Ahmad Nur, in another part of his speech, added: Reaction and imperialism, using all of their potential, are striving like lunatics to inject among the youth and the people an anti-Soviet spirit. By using their religious and national feelings and by taking advantage of their low political awareness they are striving to separate our people from their natural friend, the USSR, whose friendship and loyalty has passed the test of time. In this respect the enemy will stop at nothing and will use all possible methods.

Nur Ahmad Nur went on to say: The friendship and nature of the cooperation of the USSR with Afghanistan must be revealed to the youth in the best manner.

Our youth must be fully informed about the USSR's history, its role in the world and, most of all, its progressive characteristics, and the point that the USSR is the most reliable [country] for the progressive movements of the world.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reported that after the approval of the meeting agenda, Burhanuddin Ghiasi, member of the PDPA Central Committee and first secretary of the DYOA Central Committee, read the basic statement of the plenum. Part of the basic statement read as follows:

Under the current phase of the revolution, the national conference of the PDPA will fully reveal the duties of the party, government and social organizations, and of the Afghan working class and of all toilers for the future continuation of the revolution, [words indistinct] light the revolution can clearly find its way.

Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, in the Seventh Central Committee Plenum said:

The formation of the national conference of the PDPA will [words indistinct] the evolutionary course of our glorious revolution and transform the work and activities of the party and government as daily guides.

The opening ceremony of the Third Plenum of the DYOA Central Committee was attended by some permanent and candidate members of the PDPA Central Committee, a number of members of the Revolutionary Council and Council of Ministers, a number of party cadres and some representatives of social organizations.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reported that after the reading of the basic statement the following people read their speeches in connection with the statement: Fayzullah Zaki, member of the DYOA Central Committee and secretary of the Kabul city party committee; (Moteullah) Dehqan, member of the Nangarhar DYOA Central Committee; Abdol Menan Kagar, member of Jowzjan DYOA Central Committee; Mr [name indistinct] Qamar, secretary of the Mahmud Hotaki primary organization; Mohammad Yosif, member of the DYOA Central Committee and official of the DRA Pioneers Central Council; Mohammad Sadiq, instructor of the No 2 army corps of the DYOA; Farid, secretary of the Kabul University party committee; and Dr Sayd Ahmad, first deputy minister of the Ministry of Education and Training. In the course of its approval, they expressed their full cooperation and solidarity regarding the formation of the national conference of the PDPA.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reported that the session of the Third Plenum of the DYOA Central Committee was convened on the basis of a decision of the DYOA Executive [words indistinct] of 12 January and the approval of the PDPA Central Committee Secretariat.

At the end of the speeches, Burhanuddin Ghiasi reviewed the basic issues of the plenum. Votes were taken on support for the national conference of the PDPA, on the resolutions of the DYOA committee and on the improvement of the political works in the educational institutions and high vocational education centers. As a result, these items were unanimously approved and adopted.

In the third part of the DYOA Plenum votes were taken on changes in the membership of the DYOA Central Committee and Executive Bureau in accordance with the proposal of some members of the Executive Bureau of the DYOA Central Committee. The proposal had been earlier handed over to the permanent and candidate members of the DYOA Central Committee.

After reading the plenum resolution and voting on the membership changes in the DYOA Central Committee and Executive Bureau of the Central Committee, the resolution of the plenum was unanimously approved.

The BAKHTAR correspondent added that at the end of the plenum, the DYOA Central Committee commendation certificates were distributed by Burhanuddin Ghiasi to those cadres and activists of the DYOA who have showed self-sacrifices.

The third plenum of the DYOA Central Committee ended with the playing of the DYOA anthem and with hope for the construction of a prosperous and progressive society, the prosperity of the DYOA members and their further successes.

The plenum was attended by the following: members of the Central Committee; [words indistinct] of the DYOA Central Committee; members of the state intelligence service of the DYOA Central Committee; members of the sarandoy and army personnel; secretaries of the DYOA provincial committee; secretaries of the 11 Kabul city DYOA wards; DYOA instructors in army units and officials of the DYOA sarandoy.

KABUL CITES REPORT ON JEWISH RADIO IN PAKISTAN

LD131412 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1230 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] French Jews are working on a plan to install an espionage radio station on Pakistani territory to continue the undeclared war against the DRA.

According to the FRG's (BAGHAWAT) magazine, the active elements in this conspiracy against the DRA are (Bernard Honilini) and (Mark Halter). Even though these elements belonging to Western and Israeli espionage organizations will set up these units as mobile stations, according to (Halter) a stationary transmitter will be located in Pakistan. A second (?unit) will also [word indistinct] arrive in Pakistan in the warm season.

Political observers say that after the mercenary militarists took power, Jewish spies poured into Pakistan like a flood.

The (BAGHAWAT) magazine adds: The militarist regime of Ziaul Haq, which superficially supports the legitimate struggle of the people of Palestine, in fact helps the Jews, and helps them to create problems for independent countries.

(BAGHAWAT) writes that as well as being transformed into an American arsenal in the region, Pakistan has become a tool of the Jews against the Islamic world.

In conclusion, (BAGHAWAT) writes, the setting up of a Jewish radio station on Pakistani territory and the transformation of this country into an American arsenal is a challenge by Ziaul Haq to the Islamic countries and to peace in the region.

KARACHI PAPER ON FIGHTING IN WESTERN REGION

GF121250 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 9 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] Tehran, 8 Jan (PPI, AAP) -- After 3 days of intense fighting in Jamal Qazi in western Afghanistan, the mujahidin have killed 20 Soviets and destroyed 6 tanks and armored vehicled.

Meanwhile, reinforcements are being sent to Afghanistan in large quantities by huge transport planes. The arms consignment consisted largely of Kalashnikov automatic rifles. The frequent movement of troops by air has given rise to speculation that they are to play an active part in Soviet armed operations and are not merely to complete military service or to fill the void created by the war.

Soviet generals stationed in Afghanistan are continually stressing the need for more troops. Soviet troops have doubled [as published] from 50,000 to 120,000.

Except in case of emergency, Soviet troops are brought in via the ports of Shehberghan and Heratan on the Amu River. Before being dispatched to their posts, they undergo training at the largest Soviet base at (Kila Gai), which has been nicknamed "Little Moscow" by the Afghans.

REBELS CAPTURED, WEAPONS SEIZED IN PROVINCES

LD161942 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] The heroic officers and troops of the armed forces and militant revolution defense groups recently crushed several groups of traitors to the homeland and the revolution in Herat, Faryab, Laghman and Tolaqan Provinces and captured a number of these saboteurs and criminals with their weapons.

The security reports from these provinces explain that groups of these criminals and murderers have been crushed in the region of Serha' Syab, in Herat Province, and in Tara-Khel village, Qargha'e District, Laghman Province. Similarily, another group of these robbers and murderers, along with their ringleader, named as Abdol Ha'i, were crushed in Khaja Ghar District, Takhar Province.

According to a report from the security authorities in Faryab Province, another group of servants of imperialism and reaction has been crushed in the villages of Andkhoy District, Faryab Province, as a result of the revolutionary and indefatigable struggle of the security authorities and revolution defense committees.

These reports add that light and heavy machineguns, antitank mines and hundreds of bullets have been seized from these enemies of the homeland, the revolution and the people by the security forces.

AFGHAN-SOVIET GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD171806 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] A commercial delegation, headed by Mohammad Khan Jalalar, minister of commerce, which visited the Soviet Union to hold talks and sign a protocol on the exchange of goods with the relevant Soviet trade institutes, returned home today.

The delegation signed a protocol on the exchange of goods during 1982 on behalf of the Afghan trade institutes with the USSR institute of Soviet republic's trade [as heard] after a series of fruitful talks.

Under the protocol various goods produced in the country will be exported to the Soviet Union and in return primary essential consumer goods will be imported from the USSR.

The minister of education and training, Dr Faqir Mohammad Ya'qubi, and the Soviet trade representative of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul welcomed the minister of commerce at Kabul airport.

BRIEFS

SOVIET PETROLEUM PRODUCTS, SUGAR -- Kabul, 11 Jan (BAKHTAR) -- A contract for the delivery of 321,500 tons of petroleum products to meet the requirements of the DRA for the Afghan year 1361 (March 20, 1982, to [words indistinct] 21, 1983) was signed here yesterday between the DRA and the Soviet Union. Another contract for the delivery of 40,000 tons of sugar by the USSR was also signed. On the basis of the contracts, the petroleum products will be delivered by the end of the year 1361 and the amount of sugar contracted will be handed over during the first half of the Afghan year 1361. [Text] [Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0430 GMT 12 Jan 82 LD]

BANGLADESH FOREIGN SECRETARY PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival In New Delhi

BK121622 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Jan 82

[Text] Bangladesh Foreign Secretary Humayun Rashid Chowdhury arrived in New Delhi today for talks on bilateral matters.

The discussions will begin tomorrow.

Talks Open

BK131429 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] India and Bangladesh began talks on bilateral issues in New Delhi today. Bangladesh Foreign Secretary Humayun Rashid Chowdhury and Secretary in Ministry of External Affairs Eric Gonsalves held the first round of talks.

The Bangladesh foreign secretary later called on External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao.

Talks Conclude

BK160346 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] India and Bangladesh are hopeful that an agreement on the terms of lease of the area at Teen Bigha will be finalized at the next official-level meeting to be held in Dacca shortly.

This view was expressed by the secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, Eric Gonsalves, and Foreign Secretary of Bangladesh Humayun Rashid Chowdhury at a press briefing at the end of the official-level talks in New Delhi yesterday.

The question of delimitation of the maritime boundary between the two countries also came up for discussion.

Dacca on Outcome of Talks

BK171512 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1200 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] The just-concluded Bangladesh-India foreign secretary-level talks in New Delhi were constructive and considerable progress was made in the solution of a number of unsettled problems. This was stated by Foreign Secretary Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, leader of the Bangladesh delegation, on his return to Dacca today. Talking to newsmen at the airport he said that the New Delhi talks, which covered the entire range of bilateral relations, were held to follow up their discussions in Dacca late last year.

The foreign secretary said that as a result of frank discussion, differences on the lease agreement were narrowed down and the possibility of finalizing an agreement is now better than ever before.. [Words indistinct] he said that Bangladesh had appealed India to provide transit facilities for Bangladesh police personnel to the enclaves of Angorpota and Dahogram.

On South Talpatti Island, Humayun Rashid Chowdhury said that both sides have exchanged data which their experts will study.

HAQ DEPARTS ON FIRST LEG OF EUROPEAN TOUR 17 JAN

BK170826 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said that he will hold detailed talks with leaders of Italy, France, Yugoslavia and Romania on bilateral relations, the regional situation and international issues. He said this while talking to newsmen at Karachi airport before leaving for Rome on the first leg of his visit to the European countries. He said Pakistan has very good relations with all these countries and the visit will provide him an opportunity to confirm these relations at the highest level. He especially referred to (?liberal) assistance provided by Italy and said his visit will further strengthen economic relations with Italy and the other countries which he will visit.

Answering a question, the president said the Afghanistan issue will definitely be discussed during the exchange of views. He said he has no new proposals for the solution of the Afghan crisis. Pakistan is strictly committed to its four basic conditions for the solution of this issue.

Earlier, Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff committee; Gen Sawar Khan, vice chief of army staff; Air Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, the air force chief; federal ministers; federal councillors and diplomatic representatives saw the president off at Islamabad airport.

CHIEF JUSTICE ACTING PRESIDENT DURING HAQ TRIP

BK170654 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Mr Justice Mohammad Halim, the chief justice of Pakistan, will be the acting president during President Haq's absence [during his visit to Italy, Romania, Yugoslavia and France beginning 17 January] and Gen Mohammad Iqbal Khan, the chairman of the joint chief of staff committee, will be the acting martial law administrator during the same period.

FOREIGN MINISTER SHAHI TO VISIT INDIA 29 JAN

BK131236 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Agha Shahi will leave for New Delhi on the 29th of this month for a visit to India. An official announcement in Islamabad says this is in response to the invitation extended by Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao during his visit to Pakistan last June and renewed recently.

U.S. DELEGATION VISITS AFGHAN REFUGEES

BK131214 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] The visiting U.S. Congressional delegation led by Joseph Addabbo, a member of the House Appropriation Committee and chairman of the Defense Subcommittee, visited an Afghan refugee tented village at (Nasirbagh) in Peshawar this afternoon.

Talking to the refugees, Addabbo assured them that the United States would continue to provide them whatever material assistance it could. He said that his delegation was visiting them as a fact-finding committee of the U.S. Congress and they would carry back their message to Washington and to their colleagues. He appreciated the determination and courage being displayed by the people of Afghanistan for their freedom.

Earlier, the leader and some members of the delegation called on NWFP Governor Lt Gen Fazle Haq and discussed matters of mutual interest. The governor also briefed them on the influx of the Afghan refugees and the humanitarian assistance provided to them by the Pakistan Government.

Addabbo on Visit

BK140820 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The U.S. Congressional delegation has said that the courage, patience and firm determination displayed by Pakistan in facing the crisis of external intervention in Afghanistan is praiseworthy.

The leader of the delegation, Joseph Addabbo, spoke to a news conference at Islamabad airport before his departure for Bangkok this morning. He said: We visited an Afghan refugee tent village near Peshawar yesterday, which gave us a straightforward idea of the human aspects of the interference in Afghanistan. We also learned about the burden Pakistan is shouldering to look after over 2 million Afghan refugees. He said: We are fully satisfied with the assistance being provided to refugees by Pakistan on humanitarian grounds and this will encourage the U.S. Government and the international community to continue their assistance.

Referring to his talks with President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq and other officials, he said: We discussed several matters of mutual interest and these discussions helped us to better understand each other's viewpoints.

Addabbo said the new understanding generated between the United States and Pakistan will continue to grow. He said: Pakistan has an important role to play in connection with world security.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON LAW, ORDER, DETENTIONS

BK141046 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 14 Jan 82

[Text] The Majlis-i-Shoora began a debate on the internal security of the country this morning. Initiating the debate, Federal Interior Minister Mahmud A. Haroon described the general law-and-order situation in the country as much better than before. He said the credit for this went not to the government alone but also to the people who had overwhelmingly cooperated with the government and rejected the activities of antistate elements who wanted to stir trouble at the behest of foreign powers. He said 2 years had passed since the terrorist organization Al-Zulfiqar had been set up which had indulged in many a sabotage activity. But during the last 7 to 8 months there had not been any incident in the country. He declared that the government would award such antistate elements exemplary punishment when caught. He said the government had taken into custody 481 persons belonging to Al-Zulfiqar and most of them had confessed to their crimes. Cases against them would be instituted shortly.

The interior minister categorically refuted the allegations made by Amnesty International and the foreign press that thousands of persons were detained in Pakistan on political grounds. He said that only 62 persons had been detained and their interrogation is underway. He said the campaign started by the foreign press and Amnesty International is aimed at maligning Pakistan.

3 AL-ZULFIQAR 'SABOTEURS' ARRESTED IN ISLAMABAD

BK171114 Hong Kong AFP in English 1053 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Islamabad, 17 Jan (AFP) -- Three members of the anti-government Al-Zulfiqar guerrilla group were arrested last night before they could carry out their "assigned task" in the capital, it was reported today.

The Pakistan TIMES, quoting police sources, said two of the men had escaped almost 3 weeks ago after killing a policeman patrolling at night in neighbouring Rawalpindi.

Reports circulating in the capital said that more "subversive elements" had crossed into Pakistan on a mission to kill "important personalities."

The arrested "saboteurs" were armed with foreign weapons, the reports said. One report mentioned loaded Soviet-made pistols.

The Pakistan TIMES said the trio arrested last night -- identified as Idrees Beg (code named Majid), 20; Aurangzeb (Imran), 20; and Usman (Azam), 19 -- had come to Pakistan after receiving one-year guerrilla training in one of the ten camps in Kabul, where their group is allegedly headquartered.

The group, named after executed former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto and led by one of his sons, has also been blamed for the assassination of a former federal minister.

Police were put on the alert after reports that a number of Al-Zulfiqar members had infiltrated Pakistan for "subversive purposes."

The trio were apprehended "without any resistance" at their hideout in the outskirts of Islamabad, the Pakistan TIMES said.

The Pakistan TIMES said that under the interrogation the three had told police that several hundred young men were receiving training in the camps in the use of rocket launchers and other firearms.

The trainees are provided with a green uniform, long boots and red masks, along with pocket money of 1,000 afghanis ($20) a month and free board and lodging, by the Afghan authorities, the paper said.

Apart from Mr Bhutto's son, Mir-Murtaza Bhutto, local leaders of the hanged premier's now officially dissolved Pakistan People's Party (PPP) frequently visited the training camps, giving the guerrillas both moral and material support, the report alleged.

BRIEFS

BARTER TRADE WITH BULGARIA -- Pakistan and Bulgaria will increase their trade transactions up to $73 million under a new barter agreement. Pakistan's economic and trade delegation signed this agreement in Sofia after discussions with the Bulgarian authorities. The two delegations expressed the desire to further improve bilateral trade and economic ties. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 12 Jan 82 BK]

JAPANESE LOAN -- Japan will provide an assistance loan of 26 billion yen, equivalent to 1.16 rupees, to Pakistan for its current financial year. This loan includes a commodity loan of 440 million rupees and three project loans of 720 million rupees for developmental projects. The federal secretary of economic affairs division and Japan's ambassador to Pakistan exchanged documents of the agreement to this effect in Islamabad yesterday. [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 14 Jan 82 BK]

ROMANIA-AIDED REFINERY -- The foundation stone of the second (?unit plant) of the national refinery was laid by Federal Production Minister Lt Gen Said Qadir in Karachi on 31 December. The refinery is being set up with Romanian collaboration at an estimated cost of 1.46 billion rupees. [Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 31 Dec 81 BK]

OIL PRODUCTION INCREASE -- Meyal Attock District, 20 Dec -- Pakistan oil production rose by 864 barrels a day as a new well, Meyal No 9, went into formal production here today. [Karachi DAWN in English 21 Dec 81 p 1 GF]

SPOKESMAN DENIES TURKISH MEDIATION IN WAR

LD161114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Following the publication of an AFP dispatch from Ankara to the effect that the Iranian industry minister agreed to Turkish mediation in connection with the war imposed on Iran by Iraq, a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told the Central News Unit that our country's industry minister has strongly rebutted this rumor.

He said: The imperialist news agencies, in order to weaken the morale of our combatants on the battlefronts of good against evil, have resorted to a strategy of daily giving prominence to mediation by a country linked to the imposed war. Of course, just as we announced from the beginning, the only way to end the war is to satisfy the just demands of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the foremost condition of which is unconditional withdrawal by the Iraqi forces from the soil of our dear homeland. This is because our nation is a peace-loving one and we did not start the war. But we will stand up to aggression to the last drop of our blood.

MUSAVI DENIES AID REQUESTED, SOVIET ARMS BOUGHT

LD161906 Tehran IRNA in English 1713 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 16 Jan (IRNA) -- Prime Minister Musavi today categorically denied the rumor of an alleged request by Iran for foreign loans from European banks. He said that it was a "mere lie spread by pro-U.S. Japanese capitalists and advocates," and added that Iran did not need any loans from Japan or elsewhere. The prime minister said that Iran's oil revenues were sufficient to run all its economic programmes. Prime Minister Musavi warned that the spread of such rumours by some Japanese group could entail serious dangers to Japan's interests in the Persian Gulf and the region. These Japanese circles, added the prime minister, should have understood by now that Iran would not give in to "blackmail." The initial report of this rumour was carried by AFP from Tokyo.

Prime Minister Musavi, who was speaking to IRNA in Tehran, further said that the concerned Japanese companies should as soon as possible clarify their stand on continuing or discontinuing of the petrochemical (IJPC) [Iran-Japan Petrochemical Complex] project in southern Iran, adding that Iran had the financial and technological ability to put into operation parts of the project in a short period.

The prime minister said that there were others in the world who would help Iran finish the uncompleted parts of the project in return for hard cash. He once again reiterated that Iran could not have cordial relations with those countries acting from the stand of power or deceit, no matter whether of East or West, France or Japan.

Commenting on U.S. newspaper reports on Iran's alleged purchase of arms from the Soviet Union, the prime minister said that Iran did not attach any value to such groundless lies, and added that this was another plan following the rumour of arms purchases from the Zionist regime. Musavi said that it was not Western or Eastern missiles which brought the Islamic Republic victory, but rather the faith of the Islamic combatants which still encouraged them to fight against aggressors. He added that if Iran had more and better arms it would end the war earlier, stressing that "we are ready to fight for ten years even with Molotov cocktails and grenades, but will not give in blackmail to foreigners for needed arms."

Asked to comment on the recent crimes by the Iraqi Army in the southern fronts (referring to the murder of 20 young Arabic-speaking Iranians who had been raped by the Iraqi troops, whose bodies were discovered in the village of Dhofar on Jan. 10th), the prime minister said that those who had committed [these crimes] were not militarymen but rather animals.

He added that the depth of such horrible crimes should be conveyed to the world's Muslims, including the Arabs, through Iran's public media and related organs.

Referring to the rumours of mediations to end the imposed war, Prime Minister Musavi said that mediation efforts were useless, and added that the aggressor must get out of Iran and pay reparations.

RAFSANJANI ON REPORTED ARMS SUPPLIES, MINING

LD171106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] The Supreme Defense Council, chaired by President Khamene'i, met last night with the participation of Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the imam's representative on the Supreme Defense Council; Brigadier General Zahirnezhad, chief of the Joint Staff; Colonel Salimi, the defense minister; Mohsen Reza'i, the commander of the Revolution Guards Corps; Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni; 'Ali Velayati, the foreign minister; Commander Afzali, the commander of the navy; Colonel Seyyed-Shirazi, commander of the ground forces; Kamal Gharazi; and some other army commanders.

Commenting on the issues raised at the meeting, the imam's representative spoke to a Central News Unit correspondent:

[Begin recording] [Question] Mr Hashemi, what issues were raised and what decisions were made in tonight's Supreme Defense Council session?

[Answer] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Many matters were discussed. I cannot tell you about [all] of them since there is the matter of the war. Some problems were raised. We discussed military, political and war issues. The meeting was a very long one, starting at 1830 and ending at around 2300. We also had a great many members participating.

[Question] We understand that the commanders of the ground forces and the navy also took part. Could you please comment on their participation?

[Answer] In view of the issues related to the navy we also invited the commander of the navy to attend the meeting. He briefed us on the current issues and appropriate decisions were taken after consultations with them [words indistinct]. We asked them for (?views on) reports that Iraq has claimed we mined certain parts of the Persian Gulf. These claims are lies. The fact is that the Persian Gulf is at present under Iran's control and sovereignty and Iraq basically cannot have a presence there to (?attempt) mining. Iraq is in reality [words indistinct] and is paralyzed in the sea. [passage indistinct] As you know, the commander of the navy toured the southern and northwestern sectors. He visited both the southern and northwestern fronts as well as Kordestan and Western Azarbayjan. We asked him to meet us and brief us on his observations and also tell us about his future plans. Consequently, accompanied by his assistants, he attended the meeting, took part in the discussions and reported to the members. He was also briefed in detail about the decisions taken by the Supreme Defense Council. Obviously, in order to adopt our decisions we needed to consult them for we wished to discuss the issues with those directly responsibile being present at the Supreme Defense Council meeting.

[Question] After visiting the southern corps, the commander of the Revolution Guards Corps also attended the meeting. What did he report to the council?

[Answer] His report dealt with the continued retreat of Iraq following the retreat of the Iraqi forces from Neysan. It had been reported that the Iraqis evacuated and pulled out of northern sector of Neysan. The latest report indicated that they had also pulled out of the southern sector of Neysan and Karkheh, an area of 100 sq km; that they had hastily pulled out and retreated to the other side of Karkheh.

So, it now appears that Iraq is now chiefly concerned with rescuing its forces. Needless to say, if the idea is to avoid losing casualties then we are quite satisfied; however, we believe, unless we deal the Iraqi forces a more telling blow they will not abandon their aggression.

[Question] According to some recent reports in U.S. papers, special relations have been established between Iran and the USSR, and the USSR has opened a flood of arms exports to Iran. What do you have to say to this?

[Answer] In general, this is part and parcel of the plans designed by Western governments for their peoples. Whenever they aim to prepare public opinion for their plans they resort to such schemes. Neither now nor in the past has there been a flood of Soviet arms into Iran for we have no need of any weapons. The West is quite aware that we have considerable weapons. These weapons are acquired from other Western sources, with a small quantity of them being Russian. These were purchased during the shah's reign. We have not obtained any new weapons from any source. [Words indistinct] we do get some ammunition, this is obtained both from Western and Eastern sources. The ammunition is mainly acquired from small countries or from free markets. Apart from this, we have no other link with the Russians. Unlike the West, the USSR does not create any trouble for us. The only thing is that [word indistinct] we may have increased the quantity of materials we used to receive from them. We do make use of Soviet routes to a great extent in order to import some of our materials from the West. [sentence as heard] These are the materials already approved by the Majlis. Having said that, there is nothing else or exceptional.

[Question] As far as the army's requirements are concerned, [words indistinct] what measures have been taken so far in this respect?

[Answer] The situation is very good. This means that despite our earlier problems in providing our requirements, the requirements made of the military plants, I must express my thanks for the efforts made by all plants [words indistinct]. These plants have manufactured certain things which we used to purchase abroad at exorbitant prices. The situation now is such that they provide our essential requirements which are necessary for the war. It goes without saying that we hope the situation will improve further in the future. [end recording]

NAVAL COMMANDER DENIES IRAQI MINES IN GULF

LD171602 Tehran IRNA in English 1509 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 17 Jan (IRNA) -- Commander of the Naval Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran Captain Afzali today categorically denied baseless allegations of the Ba'thist regime of Iraq concerning the mining of the northern mouth of the Persian Gulf up to the Khur Musa Canal. He stressed that it was a mere lie.

The denial was made when Captain Afzali was asked by IRNA to comment on the recent reports by the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY and statements made by the navy commander of that country on the plantation of mines in the said area and asking international shipping lines to avoid taking such a sea route for carrying goods to Bandar-e Imam Khomeyni.

Captain Afzali compared the present policies of the followers of Michael 'Aflaq exerted both inside and outside Iraq to those of Hitler. He said that in order to materialise their vicious objectives, the Iraqis would not hesitate in perpetrating any crimes and that the discovery of 20 bodies of Muslim Iranian sisters near Bostan and the daily lies spread by Iraqis testify to this.

He added that the Iraqi Navy commander had contradicted his own statements by first saying that the Iraqi Army had damaged a number of cargo ships from the air, setting one of them on fire and sinking two others which were approaching Bandar-e Imam Khomeyni.

Immediately, in order to conceal his lies, he had claimed that Khur Musa Canal had been planted with mines, advising cargo ships not to use such a sea route. Such a claim was rejected by every person specialised in marine affairs, the Iranian Navy commander said.

Captain Afzali stressed that if it was deemed necessary to plant mines in certain places in the Persian Gulf for defence, it would be the Iranian naval forces which could embark on such a measure and not the scattered Iraqi Navy which, under the present circumstances cannot even come out of its shelter to display its flag in the water. The obvious reason for the falseness of such an allegation, he continued, was the statistics on the shipping traffic to Bandar-e Imam Khomeyni during the past two months which showed that over 90 cargo ships had entered the port while about 80 left there, the Iranian commander said.

He said that although 16 months had passed since the outbreak of the Iraqi-imposed war, it could certainly be said that Iran was more powerful compared to the beginning of the war. He noted that he had a strong belief in the victory of the Iranian forces even if it means in the long run and he believed they would achieve their basic objective, which was the expulsion of the enemy from their Islamic land.

KHOMEYNI ADDRESSES GUARDS CORPS COMMANDERS

LD161232 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Text] Mohsen Reza'i, the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps, together with all the corps commanders in the south of the country, met this morning with Iran Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At this meeting a report on the battlefronts in the southern areas of the country was submitted to the imam of the nation, then Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, addressed them as follows: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. You must thank God that these Islamic operations are carried out by you. Not everybody has this honor. This morning, after meeting some guards, I wished I had been a guard as well. What they are doing and what I am doing! They go and fight the enemy of Islam and I am here and cannot do that. You should appreciate your own qualities. You have had God's blessing to save the glorious Koran, beloved Islam and the Islamic homeland. You have been appointed to serve Islam by the divine regime. This is known by God and God's angels. May God support you and may your hearts be strong.

Any step you take for Islam is a divine one which has been destined for you by God. You must act through wisdom and thinking. Do not be afraid of killing or being killed. The most important thing is that your intention must be pure, which, thank God, it is. The high morale of these 20-year-old youths takes one by surprise.

Our goal for today is to return this diseased, West-stricken and monarchy-stricken country to Islam and to have no aim but this. One of the issues I want to remind you of is that you must observe discipline fully. Courage is different from boldness. Courage in war is a heroic act carried out through planning, discipline and calculation, whereas boldness is attacking the enemy without any discipline and planning. Work must be done through order and discipline. I repeat, when a job is done through order and discipline and for God's sake, then there should be no fear over who will be killed or who will kill. God willing, you will be helped by God's army and you must go ahead.

Last night when I saw the Iraqis had buried a number of women, I thought: However much we cry and want to tell the world what the Iraqis are doing, this is no good. Because we are being oppressed and do not want to be anybody's burden we must tolerate these pressures. However, as we are working for God there should be no fear about them making propaganda against us and wanting to portray us in a bad way.

The lord of the faithful, 'Ali, may peace be upon him, said: "If all the world turns its back on me I shall not be afraid." So, when a job is done for God there should not be any fear. The more one works for God, the more one will be sworn at, as you guards have been more than anybody else. May God grant you success.

IRNA: 8,000 IRAQI POW'S IN 3 IRANIAN CAMPS

LD151804 Tehran IRNA in English 1550 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 15 Jan (IRNA) -- More than 8,000 Iraqi POW's are now in the Islamic Republic of Iran living in three camps, said Colonel Irannejad, the commander of Heshmatieh garrison, in a press interview on Wednesday morning. He added that Iraq alleged that only 2,000 Iraqi POW's were in Iran, so of the 8,000 letters of Iraqi POW's in Iran which are being posted sent by the International Red Cross to the families of Iraqi POW's in Iraq, only 2,000 answers are received because Iraq wants to maintain the pretense that there are not more than 2,000 Iraqi POW's in the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Then he referred on the allowances granted Iraqi POW's by the Islamic Republic of Iran. He said that according to four Geneva agreements the Islamic Republic of Iran pays soldiers 8 Swiss frances, NCO 12 francs, junior officers 50 francs, senior officers 60 francs and commander 75 francs. Recently, according to a ruling international committee of the Red Cross, these allowances had been increased five times over the 1946 level. The Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran have ordered all of the camps to issue allowances according to new approvals, if the new payment schedule would be respected by Iraqi interment officials as well.

ORGANIZATIONS INVITED TO VIEW IRAQI WAR CRIMES

LD151758 Tehran IRNA in English 1610 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] Tehran, 15 Jan (IRNA) -- The War Publicity Staff of the Islamic Republic of Iran today called on international organizations to come to Iran and view the evidence of the ever-increasing crimes of Saddam Husayn and his advocates.

Following the discovery of 20 bodies of young Arabic-speaking Iranian women in the village of Dhofar, north of the Neysan River, in southern Iran, who had been raped and murdered by the criminal aggressors of Iraq, the War Publicity Staff issued an announcement today inviting international organizations, including the International Red Cross, which claim to defend human rights, to travel to Iran and closely view the evidence of ruthless crimes being committed by Saddam's troops.

The bodies of these brave women of the Islamic land of Iran were discovered on Jan 10th near the camp of the Iraqi troops who were earlier forced to flee the area, by the Islamic combatants of Iran. The said women, together with their families, had been surrounded by the Iraqis but had reportedly resisted the aggressors.

This refutes the baseless Iraqi claim that their aggression into Khuzestan (a province having a large Arabic-speaking population) had been welcomed by the local population. In fact, these and other reports testify to the cold-blooded acts of the Iraqi troops all through the war against Iran's civilians.

Interestingly the falling Saddam has accused Iran of executing Iraqi POW's. It remains to be seen how Saddam's supporters will justify these atrocities when the evidence of his horrible crimes are made known.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES 761-763

761: 15 Jan Report

LD151734 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Communique 761 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In the name of God. Islam's self-sacrificing and dedicated combatants, consisting of the armed forces, gendarmerie, state police, Islamic Revolution Guards Corps personnel, Mobilization and crusade members, valiant tribesmen, the imam's devotees, people's forces and all those whose heart beats for Iran and Islam are constantly inflicting crushing blows on the shaky body of Saddam's army.

Yesterday, in the Gilan-e Gharb region, sporadic exchanges of fire were in progress and our combatant personnel, while destroying a number of the aggressor's trenches, denied the enemy any tank operations and silenced enemy tank fire.

In the Salehabad, Meymak, Sumar and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab regions, our forces mounted fire on the enemy positions, inflicting losses and casualties.

In the Ilam region, a group of our patrol forces was engaged in a clash with a number of enemy forces, as a result of which Saddam's aggressor soldiers were forced to flee.

On the [word indistinct], Malekshahi fronts, the gendarmerie combatants mounted fire on enemy positions and killed a number of Iraqis.

Yesterday and today Abadan residential sectors were brought under heavy enemy fire, resulting in heavy damage. During the shelling, a number of civilians were injured.

Our forces in the regions to the west of Dezful and north of the Neysan River, while maintaining their defensive positions, answered the enemy's fire, and inflicted vast and effective losses and casualties on the enemy.

As a result of fire mounted by our navy units on the enemy positions in the occupied sector of Khuninshahr, one enemy observation post was destroyed and a number of Iraqi personnel were killed and injured.

762: 16 Jan Report

LD161742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 16 Jan 82

[Communique 762 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Some of the operations and fighting waged by the selfless combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the situation at the war fronts are hereby brought to the attention of the dear compatriots:

During the past 24 hours, sporadic exchange of artillery fire continued on most of the western fronts. At Salehabad and Meymak, the intensity of the fire was more than at other fronts to the extent that the artillery fire and mortar fire on the ground forces, silencing the enemy artillery fire, also set alight and completely destroyed three mortars, one ammunition tent and a number of their vehicles. In these operations, a considerable number of the Saddamists' positions and entrenchments were also destroyed and, according to the reports sent in by the front line lookouts on the Meymak front, one of the destroyed Saddamists' entrenchments was an antiaircraft position.

In these operations and in the fighting waged yesterday on the southern fronts of the country, which was mostly accompanies by exchanges of artillery and mortar fire, a relatively high rate of casualties and damage was inflicted on the enemy forces.

On the Tarrah and Dasht-e 'Abbas fronts, the exchange of fire was more in ense than on other fronts.

The fire of the gendarmerie combatants on the Khuninshahr front against enemy positions situated in the occupied part and in (Shalamcheh) blocked their movements, killing a number of Saddamists and destroying their positions.

Yesterday a number of aircraft belonging to the aggressive Iraqi Armed Forces which intended to attack several western and southern towns of our country were forced to flee because of the antiaircraft fire of the armed forces.

On 13 and 14 January seven personnel of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran who were involved in the fighting were martyred. Four were personnel of the Gendarmerie and three were from the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. May their souls rest in peace.

763: 17 Jan Report

LD171750 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Communique 763 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. With the firm resolve of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the bravery and self-sacrifices of these warriors of great renown, the Saddam's aggressive forces are being daily whittled out and, thanks to the generous God, the sacred territory of the Islamic homeland will be cleansed of the filthy presence of Islam's enemies.

Over the past 24 hours heavy-weapon fire by our forces in the Gilan-e Gharb region destroyed one enemy artillery piece, three trenches, one vehicle and one command jeep.

In the Salehabad and Meymak regions, scattered exchanges of fire were in progress, and the artillery shelling by the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran destroyed several enemy trenches and killed a number of Iraqi personnel.

In the Sumar and Sar-e Pol-e Zahab regions, our forces opened fire on enemy artillery and tank positions, as well as on troop trenches and supply routes; thanks to our superior firepower, enemy fire was silenced, several vehicles belonging to the aggressors were damaged and one Katyusha was crippled. In addition, one enemy antiaircraft gun was destroyed and a number of Iraqi troops were killed or wounded.

In the Abadan region, exchanges of fire were in progress and enemy artillery heavily shelled residential areas in Abadan, causing material damage. The fire by the personnel of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran directed on enemy positions in the occupied sector of Khuninshahr set ablaze and destroyed two enemy observation posts and several trenches belonging to the aggressors.

On the Susangerd front, the exchanges of fire continued sporadically; in the Tarrah region, ezchanges were fierce. In the regions west of Dezful, Dasht-e 'Abbas and 'Eyn Khosh, Islam's combative forces, while defending their positions, inflicted losses and casualties on the enemy.

In the operations on 15 January on the southern and western fronts, 33 of our brothers belonging to the ground forces and one member of the gendarmerie achieved the noble status of martyrdom. May God's magnanimity be with them.